

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90001601

Date Listed: 10/30/90

Shaw-Dumble House
Property Name

Hood River
County

OR
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for Antoniella J. Lee
Signature of the Keeper

11/1/90
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

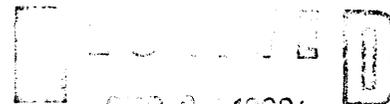
Classification: The Number of Resources within Property should be amended as follows: One contributing structure should be added, bringing the total of contributing resources to two. The non-contributing structure should be removed from the record.

This information was confirmed with Elizabeth Potter of the Oregon SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Shaw-Dumble House
other names/site number Dumble, Dr. Howard L., House
Shaw, Dr. Marion F., House

2. Location

street & number 318 Ninth Street N/A not for publication
city, town Hood River N/A vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Hood River code 027 zip code 97031

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

James M. Hamrick September 15, 1990
Signature of certifying official Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Autawietta J. Cree 10/30/90

for Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne Cottage

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete blockwalls wood weatherboard

roof asphalt: composition shingleother

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

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DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Built in 1898 and one of the earliest and most distinctive residences in the town of Hood River, the Shaw-Dumble House is located at the corner of Ninth and Sherman Streets. It is approximately eight blocks from the center of the downtown business district in one of the first of the town's residential areas. It is within two blocks of the sites of the Coe House and of the Coe Mansion, among the original structures in Hood River county. The House occupies the south 27 feet of Lot 1, all Lot 2, and the north 23 feet of Lot 3, Block 1 in the South Waucoma Addition.

Copies of the first known photographs of the Shaw-Dumble House are attached. Current appearance is shown in the separate set of photographs of the exterior.

The house is a fine example of the Queen Anne style. It has approximately 1800 square feet of floor space, and includes seven major rooms, two bathrooms, a utility room, an attached garage, and a cellar. The main part of the house is roughly rectangular, approximately 28 by 56 feet with the major axis east-west, and is two stories high for about the east half of that area. The siding of the house is 7" shiplap, except for shingles on the porch entry and around dormers on the upper story; composition shingles cover the roof. The hip roof includes a hexagonal turret, another half-turret, and a moderately steep roof pitch. The brick chimney is angled to the south in the attic space from an interior living room wall to intersect the center ridge of the roof line.

The house perimeter is set on a concrete block foundation; the interior is supported by wood piers set on stones. Studwall construction with rough-cut lumber has been used throughout.

To the east along Ninth Street and on the south along Sherman Street are walls made from rounded River rock. The dates of nearby sidewalks and roadway indicate that the walls were built around 1913. The walls bordering the Shaw-Dumble House are relatively high for Hood River, reaching five feet in some sections* Landscaping of the grounds consists of a tall Ponderosa pine tree, one of a pair that once flanked the front section of the grounds (the other tree has long since been cut down), a 15-foot holly, a 60-foot cedar, and a collection of other mature evergreen and deciduous plants. *They are contributing features.

The house faces east, fronted by a porch. The front door is approached up steps above the rock wall, and through the entrance arch of the porch. In the left (south) wall of the porch is a stained-glass, diamond-shaped window. The porch extends to the north, conforming to the window bay of the living room. The front door has a large rectangular glass pane, and features a mechanical doorbell. The living room, which occupies the northeast corner of the house, is distinguished by bay windows on both the east and north sides, looking onto the front porch and overlooking the Columbia River Gorge, respectively. The bay on the north is carried up to the second floor, forming the window set for the north bedroom. (Hip-roofed dormers provide headroom and light for the other upstairs bedroom and the upstairs bath.)

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Interior features include tongue and groove fir floors, nine-foot ceilings, and plain floor, window, and ceiling moldings. The entry hall and the underside of the staircase consist of attractive wood paneling and molding, and the bolster and railings of the stairs are made with similar wood styling. Plaster walls have been covered with drywall, except for two bedrooms, an office, and the entry in all of which paneling has been installed. Windows on the east and on the north side of the house overlooking the Columbia River are one over one double hung sash, and are unusually tall (five and one-half feet in the living room and seven feet in the dining room, for example). It appears that the original glass is still in the windows. Most other windows in the house are also one over one; exceptions occur in a room on the south side (discussed below) and in the dormers on the second floor, which have side by side sliding windows.

The original house, constructed in 1898, consisted of a single story and approximately four rooms (see photographs). The house was in the Queen Anne style, with shiplap siding and a shingle roof. The turret style roof and bay windows in the living room are evident.

Alterations to the house apparently began in the early 1900s. (It can be seen from a comparison of the photographs that subsequent changes retain and enhance the architectural character of the original structure.) A second story was added, the house was expanded to the west (rear), and a room was added to the south side. Room additions include two second story bedrooms and a bath, kitchen (with pantry), and utility room. The last major building addition, an attached garage, appears from its small size to have occurred early in the automotive age. Original electrical service, plumbing, and steam lines and radiators appear to have been added either in conjunction with early structural modifications or during that same general time period.

Alterations to the grounds include walls to stabilize the cut earth banks along Ninth and Sherman Streets, concrete walks and steps, landscaping, and a wooden fence on the east and south sides. An oil tank supplying the heating system is buried near the house.

One enhancement to the house seems to have been made expressly for professional reasons. The room addition on the south side of the house is accessible directly from the entry hall. It is 11 X 12 feet in size, with six three-over-three, double-hung-sash windows on the south and east providing extraordinary natural light. From its design and placement it appears to have been built as an office--given the profession of its early owners, an examination room for medical patients. Patched portions of the floor in the room, in a pattern consistent with the bolt holes for an examining table, strengthen that hypothesis. A large walk-in closet adjacent to the room has a set of small shelves and may have once served as a dispensary. It is known that Dr. Dumble, who lived in the house from 1901 to 1945, occupied professional offices in the downtown Brosius Building (named for its builder, Dr. Frampton C. Brosius, a professional colleague of Dr. Dumble). Consequently, the room was certainly not a primary office, but apparently an auxiliary for emergency or after hours cases.

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The Shaw-Dumble House was built at the turn of the century when the town of Hood River was on the verge of its first growth period. It was transferred in 1901 from one professional to another (Dr. Marion F. Shaw to Dr. Howard L. Dumble), and is an example of the type of house built to appeal to professionals and merchants who moved to the developing town. Alterations to the house were generally made during the first part of the period from 1901 to 1945 when Dr. Dumble owned and occupied it. It is a fine example of the Queen Anne style in Hood River.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Health/Medicine

Significant Person

Dumble, Dr. Howard L.

Period of Significance

1898

1901-1940

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Significant Dates

1898

1905

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.23 acres Hood River, Oregon-Washington 1:62500

UTM References

A

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6	1	5	3	0	0
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5	0	6	2	3	7	5
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area consists of the south 27 feet of Lot 1, all of Lot 2, and the north 23 feet of Lot 3, Block 1, South Waucoma Addition to the City of Hood River in Hood River County, Oregon. It is identified by the Hood River County Assessor as 01-3N10-36BB-3900 (#7085).

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area consists of the platted Lot 2 purchased by Dr. and Mrs. Shaw in 1897 from Emma and Dr. Frampton Brosius, on which the house was built in 1898. The portions of Lots 3 and 1 were obtained by the Shaws in subsequent transactions with Mrs. and Dr. Brosius and with Kittie and H.C. Coe in 1899 and 1900, respectively. The nominated area encompasses retaining walls lining street frontages of the elevated site. The walls of river-washed boulders and rock-faced masonry are See continuation sheet counted a separately contributing feature. They were erected about 1913 during the historic period of occupancy

11. Form Prepared By by Dr. Howard L. Dumble.

name/title Kenneth P. Maddox
organization Property owner date January 17, 1990
street & number 318 Ninth Street telephone (503) 386-4526
city or town Hood River state Oregon zip code 97031

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The Queen Anne style residence built for Dr. Marion F. Shaw in 1898 is located at 318 Ninth Street in the City of Hood River Oregon on a sloping lot bounded by stone retaining walls. The residence is an excellent example of a small Queen Anne cottage. Early in its history the house underwent expansion from its original four-room, one-story configuration to its present one and one-half-story main volume with a two-story tower on the north and one-story additions on south and west elevations. These are historic alterations that do not detract from the integrity of the house. The addition of the second story to the north tower was done in the Queen Anne style, and the low one-story additions are clad in the same shiplap siding as the main volume. Additional floor space was gained by adding hipped dormer windows, but these are not visible on the front elevation. The south addition is well set back from the front elevation, thereby preserving the integrity of the main volume facade. As an excellent example of a Queen Anne Cottage, and one of the earliest and best-preserved Queen Anne residences within the city of Hood River, the Shaw-Dumble House is locally significant under National Register Criterion C.

The property is elevated high above street grade, and its street frontages on south and east are lined by superimposed retaining walls of random-range river-washed boulders and coursed rock-faced masonry that reach a combined height, in some sections, of five feet. The wall structure, built about 1913, is so distinctive locally, it is counted a separately contributing feature.

The residence is equally significant, locally, under Criterion B for its association with Dr. Howard L. Dumble, who purchased the house from Dr. Shaw in 1901. Dr. Shaw had come to Hood River in 1897 and built the house in 1898. Shaw was one of only two physicians in Hood River at the turn of the century. Although he had a thriving practice, health concerns forced Dr. Shaw and his wife to leave Hood River in 1901. At that time, he sold both his house and practice to Dr. Dumble of Washington, D. C. Dr. Dumble made many important contributions to Hood River. He brought to the city an advanced degree of professionalism in the medical field and introduced new surgical techniques. In 1905 he co-founded the Hood River Hospital along with Dr. Shaw (who had recovered his health and returned to Hood River) and two other doctors. Dr. Dumble also was involved in the civic life of Hood River. He was active in education and served as Mayor for two terms from 1915 to 1919. Active also in business, Dr. Dumble owned and operated several commercial orchards in the Hood River Valley. The Dumbles lived out their lives in the nominated property. For Dr. Dumble, the period of occupancy spanned 44 years until his death in 1945. Throughout his occupancy of the house Dr. Dumble had been a leading figure in the medical community of the Columbia Gorge.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Shaw-Dumble House is historically significant for two reasons: (1) the role played in the development of the town by Dr. Shaw and Dr. Dumble, its early owners; and (2) its architectural qualities.

Dr. Marion F. Shaw built the Shaw-Dumble House in 1898. Dr. Howard L. Dumble bought the house from Dr. Shaw in 1901 and lived there until his death in 1945. During the period around the turn of the century, when both men first came to Hood River, the population of the town tripled,¹ and the burgeoning town required more and better health care. Both men were key to the very small medical community in Hood River, and they were partners in the formation of the Hood River Hospital in 1905. Both men also participated, through the purchase and development of orchards, in the dramatic growth of the fruit industry that began in the Hood River Valley in the early part of this century. And both men were prominent in the business and social life of their town.

Architecturally the Shaw-Dumble House is a well-preserved example of a two-story Queen Anne style in Hood River, and is architecturally unique for its turret, tower room, arched porch entrance, and bay-shaped porch. Originally built as a one-story cottage, expansion of the house beginning in the early 1900s preserved and enhanced the architectural balance. The house features the irregularity of plan and massing, hip and gable roof forms, irregular roof pattern, bays, and dormers characteristic of the style. Architectural details include pyramidal turret and half-turret, two-story bay, arched porch entrance, diamond stained-glass window, and retaining walls of stone below the House. The House is listed in the Inventory of Historic Structures for the City of Hood River.

Dr. Shaw

Dr. Shaw was an important member of the Hood River community. At the turn of the century Dr. Shaw was one of perhaps only two physicians in town.¹ He helped maintain and raise the standard of medical care as Hood River's population tripled at the turn of the century, and helped found the hospital in 1905. He was an early and important member of a small group of professionals who moved to Hood River early in its history. He built houses and developed other property in the town and county, and he was a participant in the rapid expansion of the fruit industry. Dr. Shaw was a well-known and respected figure in nearly every aspect of growth in the town of Hood River.

Dr. Marion F. Shaw, "...a graduate of Bellevue, New York in 1884, began practice at Ashland in 1891. His Oregon medical license was issued in June of that year, and he registered in Jackson County in September."² Dr. Shaw registered from Elgin in 1893.³ It is also noted that he "...had practiced at Enterprise and Joseph in Wallowa County, before locating at Hood River."⁴

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In 1897 Dr. Shaw moved to Hood River. According to County records, he and his wife, Lizzie, purchased Lot 2 of the South Waucoma Addition, where the Shaw-Dumble House is located, from Emma and Dr. Frampton Brosius in November of that same year.⁵ In June of 1988 they moved into their new home,⁶ in what is now known as the Shaw-Dumble House (making it one of the earliest surviving residences in the town). In March of 1899 and October of 1900 they purchased the rest of the land now associated with the Shaw-Dumble House.⁵

Dr. Shaw established a thriving medical practice, and continued to buy property in Hood River. According to newspaper accounts of the time,⁷ he was well-regarded in the community. In August of 1901, he sold both his medical practice and the (Shaw-Dumble) house to the Dr. Howard L. Dumble "...of Washington, D.C.". The Shaws immediately moved to a residence they owned in Ashland, due to ill health of Mrs. Shaw.⁸

Dr. Shaw continued to be active in Hood River business,⁵ however, and by 1905 he had returned to Hood River. That year he founded the Hood River Hospital, also known as the Cottage Hospital, with Dr. Dumble, Dr. Brosius, and Dr. Watt.⁴ In August of that year he reopened his medical practice,¹⁰ which he conducted first alone and then in partnership with Dr. Malcolm Bronson through 1911.¹¹

Throughout this same period, Dr. Shaw was an active developer of real estate. He is reported to have built several houses in town on speculation.¹² He also bought orchard land during the early period of development of the fruit industry in Hood River County, and prospered as one of the early commercial growers. A property he owned in the county was featured in a local newspaper account of picturesque homes; it included gardens, orchard land, and four to five acres of berries.¹³

Dr. Shaw was a significant contributor to the growth and development of Hood River at the turn of the century. He was a leader in the small medical corps and active in the business and social life of the community.

Dr. Dumble

Dr. Howard Leroy Dumble, who bought the Shaw-Dumble House in 1901, is the person most associated with the house and who gives it major historical significance. He lived in the house for 44 years, during which he worked tirelessly as a "country doctor", traveling throughout the county and across the River to serve patients. He founded the Hood River Hospital (with Drs. Shaw, Brosius, and Watt), and delivered more than 1800 babies over his long career. His public service included positions on a number of public bodies, and he was mayor of the town. He owned and operated a fruit orchard. From his house on "Dumble Hill", Dr. Dumble was involved and active in nearly every facet of town life.

Dr. Dumble was born in Marion, Ohio in 1860, grew up there, and married Katharyn Idleman of the same town. He worked his way through Ohio Wesleyan University, and

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graduated with an M.D. Degree from the National University at Washington, D.C. in 1893. He took a position as medical examiner with the U.S. Interior Department, remaining with the department for eight years. On a visit to Oregon in 1901, Dr. Dumble became infatuated with the state, and particularly with the Hood River Valley. He resigned from government service, bought Dr. Shaw's house and practice, and moved with his wife in August that same year.^{8,14}

Dr. Dumble was a colorful figure. A little over five feet tall, he tried to increase his apparent height by wearing Cuban high-heeled shoes.^{9,12} He was known affectionately as the "Mighty Mite".¹²

For the early part of the century, Dr. Dumble brought an advanced degree of professionalism and skill to Hood River's very small medical corps. For example, Dr. Dumble performed the first series of successful, professional appendectomies in Hood River.⁹ Four years after his arrival, Dr. Dumble, along with Drs. Shaw, Brosius, and Watt, founded Hood River's first hospital in a house on Oak Street in the main business district.⁴

Dr. Dumble established professional offices in the first two-story brick building in town, constructed by a colleague, Dr. Brosius.¹⁵ However, much of his practice required travel throughout Hood River County and even across the Columbia River in the White Salmon-Bingen area of Washington. He was known for his dedication and willingness to meet medical needs when and where they occurred. He delivered more than 1800 babies during his long career in Hood River, and much of his medical practice for needy patients was performed without compensation.⁹

He also figured prominently in public service. Dr. Dumble was mayor during the years of the World War I, serving two terms from 1915 to 1919. During that period the Columbia River Highway was completed to Hood River, and the last link in the highway (between Hood River and Mosier) was planned. Dr. Dumble's administration is remarkable for two features: the City budget was brought from deficit to surplus, despite the exigencies of wartime, and the community led the State in pledges for war bonds.^{14,16-18}

He performed the duties of coroner, as well, and was a member of the school board for five years. He belonged to the Oregon Medical Society and the American Medical Association,¹⁴ at a time when such memberships were not common as they are now.

Dr. Dumble was an active orchardist. He owned and operated commercial orchards in the Hood River Valley, and one property he purchased and cultivated for many years is part of an active orchard located next to the commercial area called the Heights.¹²

Dr. Dumble and his wife lived in the Shaw-Dumble House throughout their lives in Hood River; Dr. Dumble was apparently in ill health during the last several years of his life, and confined to the house.¹⁹ He lived there until his death in July 1945.^{20,21}

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Dr. Dumble occupies a prominent place in the history of the community during the period from 1901 to 1945. He was at the forefront of the health profession in the early part of the century, when among other improvements in care he helped found the Hood River Hospital and introduced professional surgical procedures.

It was a period in which a variety of local public services were developed and extended. Local education was expanded and strengthened to meet the requirements of a growing population. Dr. Dumble was heavily involved in public service leading to those major events. The opening of automotive transportation brought a new era in commerce and recreation; Dr. Dumble was mayor when the Columbia River Highway was completed from Portland to Hood River. Major commercial orchards distinguished the Valley and provided a basic economic underpinning; Dr. Dumble participated as an active owner.

The first half of the twentieth century found Dr. Dumble in the forefront of medical care, business, and public service for Hood River. Dr. Dumble was a major figure in the history of development of Hood River into a modern community.

The Shaw-Dumble House: Historical Associations

The Shaw-Dumble House was the first residence built by Dr. Shaw in Hood River, and the only residence of Dr. Dumble during his long career in Hood River. It is closely identified with both those prominent members of the community. (The property on which the House stands was originally owned by Dr. Brosius, still another prominent member of Hood River's small medical corps.) The House is one of the oldest residential buildings in Hood River.

Dr. Dumble was so closely identified with the Shaw-Dumble House that Ninth Street, in front of the house, was known colloquially as "Dumble Hill".¹² The house was referenced in professional advertisements without a street address; everyone was expected to know where to find the doctor for emergency calls after office hours.¹⁵ For nearly half a century, from 1901 until World War Two, the Shaw-Dumble House was a landmark for the community.

Additionally, there is structural evidence that the house was used as a place of emergency medical treatment, with a room especially designed for examination and treatment. Located within a few blocks of downtown, the doctor could be summoned quickly early in the morning, from meals, or after hours; patients in need of immediate care could be brought to the house.

The Shaw-Dumble House is intimately associated with the biographies of Dr. Shaw and particularly Dr. Dumble, and through them with the history of Hood River.

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Shaw-Dumble House is architecturally significant as the best-preserved example of a two-story Queen Anne style in Hood River. It is the only known example of a Queen Anne structure with pyramidal turret within the City limits. In recognition of its architectural qualities, the House has been included as one of only 14 houses on the Inventory of Historic Structures prepared for the City of Hood River.

The House occupies the crest of one of a series of benches leading up to the bluff, or "Heights", of Hood River. From its elevation there is an extended view of the Columbia River, interrupted in places by the tall trees that have grown since the House was built in 1898. The House faces east onto Ninth Street and is bordered on the north by Sherman Street. On both streets stone walls made of rounded river rock form retaining walls. The stone walls are unusually high and extensive for Hood River, and are themselves noteworthy features of the House.

Early photographs show a single-story cottage in the Queen Anne style, with the characteristic hip and turret roofline, bay windows, patterned shingles, and decorative elements of that style. Beginning early in the century, additions were made to the house, the most notable of which are extension of the bay on the north side of the House to create a turreted "tower room" on the second story, a room on the south side, and additions to the rear where the current kitchen, utility room, and garage now stand. Those additions were architecturally consistent with the original structure, and enhance its architectural significance.

Exterior

A highly noteworthy feature of the exterior is the turret over the north bedroom. It is the only example of a pyramidal turret in the City of Hood River.

The roofline over the front porch forms a half-turret, which is extended back into the roof covering the main mass of the House. Hip-roofed dormers on the south and west sides carry out the general architecture of the roofline, while providing headroom in the second upstairs bedroom and the upstairs bath.

The characteristics of the front porch are also noteworthy. The arched entrance to the porch is unique in Hood River to the Shaw-Dumble House. Patterned shingles cover this entrance to the front, while the south side of the porch enclosure is finished with the shiplap siding of most of the House. To the left (south) of the front door, in the wall of the entrance porch, is a diamond stained-glass window. The porch conforms to the front bay of the House and is covered by the half-turret roof. The front door is equipped with a manual doorbell.

The House exterior shows the typical siding and construction materials used at the turn of the century for the Queen Anne style. Seven-inch shiplap siding, with shingles on the

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dormers and (as described above) on the porch entrance, provide the external shell to studwall construction. Window units are varied in size. Rooms generally have one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, with notable exception of the room on the south side of the House, which has three over three, and the modern addition of a 2.5 X 3.5 foot picture window in the north wall of the living room.

The exterior presents a well-preserved example of Queen Anne style of the turn of the century, with exceptional features in the turret and front porch areas.

Interior

Noteworthy features of the interior include fine panelwork in the front entry hall, two sets of bay windows in the living room overlooking the Columbia River and the town, a similar set of windows in the north bedroom upstairs, the dining room windows, and the unusual room addition on the south side of the House.

The panelwork in the entry hall extends up the face and underside of the staircase. It features tongue-in-groove panel insets bordered by molding, forming varied rectangular and triangular spaces conforming to the side of the staircase. The underneath of the staircase is finished with a set of panels surrounded by molding to form a series of rectangular patterns.

One bay of the living room (in the northeast corner of the main floor of the House) faces east onto the front porch which, as described above, conforms to it. The second bay faces north to the Columbia River. Each bay contains three one-over-one windows. The casements of these windows measure nearly four by seven feet, so that the windows extend from 20 inches above the floor to within four inches of the nine-foot ceilings. Consequently, total glazing for each bay measures an extraordinary 40 square feet. Such large windows provide both good lighting to the interior and exceptional views. Due to their size, grouping in bays, and the amount of natural lighting they provide, the windows form a large and important part of the interior design of the living room, and a highly unusual and pleasant feature.

The north windows of the dining room (which is directly west of the living room) are even larger. The casements of the two windows, which are set together, extend nearly seven feet in width and over eight feet in height. They provide for the dining room the same exceptional light and the same scale of interior feature as do the bay windows for the living room.

Upstairs the north bedroom is a "tower room" under the roof turret. Its north side is an extension of the bay from the living room below, and like the living room it enjoys unusually good north light through a set of three windows in the bay. The bedroom is irregularly hexagonal, with south, west, and east walls and the bay forming three sides on the north. The upstairs windows are slightly smaller than those in the living room; their casements measure approximately four by six-and-a-half feet.

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The room on the south side of the main floor is accessed directly from the front entrance hall. It is architecturally significant as an example of space designed to support professional services from the home. Its arrangement of six (three-over-three double hung sash) windows on the south and east sides of the room appear to be designed to provide as much natural light as possible consistent with the privacy of an office setting. Patches in the floor match the spacing for a fixed examining table or couch. A walk-in closet on the west wall may have allowed instruments and medicines to be stored within easy reach. The room was apparently used as an auxiliary office to provide medical services after hours.

The interior displays many typical elements of the Queen Anne style, with several characteristics that make the Shaw-Dumble House an outstanding example of the genre.

Comparative Analysis

Comparative analysis for the Shaw-Dumble began with other houses listed in Hood River's Inventory of Historic Structures, and then was expanded using other sources of information. Those sources include the Hood River Cultural Resource Survey, other applications from Hood River for the National Historic Register, personal interviews with local historians, and research at the County Museum.

The Inventory of Historic Structures is part of the Background Report for the City of Hood River Comprehensive Plan, prepared in 1983. It lists 27 structures in the community as having historical significance. The Shaw-Dumble House is included on the inventory, and is older than all but two of the other buildings. Of the structures on the inventory, 12 are commercial, public, or fraternal buildings, and one is a monument; there are 14 houses on the Inventory.

The 13 houses on the Historic Inventory other than the Shaw-Dumble House divide into the following architectural categories:

•Colonial	3
•"Victorian"	2
•English Cottage	1
•New York Tudor	1
•Prairie School	1
•Not specified	5

Each of the houses listed either as "Victorian" or "Not specified" was visited. The styles varied, including Stick/Eastlake and Colonial Revival, but only the following one had significant Queen Anne elements and was therefore included in the comparative analysis:

1. "Truman Butler House, 621 State Street, built in 1902. It is a two-story wood frame house with bellcast hip-on-gable roof." (Description from the Inventory of Historic Structures.) The Butler House faces north, overlooking the Columbia River. The mass of

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the house is roughly square, with large gables on all four sides of the house. Only the gable to the rear is hipped; the other three gables are distinguished by scroll work above the windows set directly in the gable ends. The bellcast hip roof is roughly centered in the square mass of the house above the second story. The house is fronted by a porch, which extends also on the east side, and rounded columns support the porch roof. The House is distinguished by clear leaded glass detailing in many of the windows of the first story. It is covered with clapboard siding. The House is in very good condition.

Although the Truman Butler House is a fine example of an early Hood River house, it is styled so differently from the Shaw-Dumble House that direct comparison is not appropriate. The square mass, scroll work, and Doric-like porch columns are reminiscent of colonial rather than Queen Anne houses; it appears that the house borrowed elements from both, but only the bellcast, central hip roof and hip roofs to the rear of the house are strongly suggestive of the Queen Anne style.

In summary, none of the other houses listed in the local Inventory of Historic Structures was directly comparable architecturally with the Shaw-Dumble House.

Following the review of other houses in the Historic Inventory, all houses in Hood River were reviewed in the Hood River Cultural Resource Inventory, prepared for the City of Hood River by Northwest Heritage Property Associates in 1988. That document contains descriptions and photographs of every house in the city limits. House descriptions include classification by style, and all houses identified as two-story Queen Anne are listed below, and were inspected for this comparative analysis.

2. 801 Cascade Street. This house has several elements of the Queen Anne style, including fishscale pattern shingles on the front (north) gable, clipped corners on the front, and Queen Anne details on the small front porch columns. The house is currently being renovated from its poor condition. Non-compatible additions include a large picture window in the front, aluminum sliding windows on the east side, and extensive structural modifications to the rear of the house (non-compatible breezeway and attached garage). It is partially covered with composition shingling over the original clapboard.

3. 821 Oak Street. Built circa 1902. "Located west of downtown near the Columbia River, ... two and one-half stories. This single family residence is of a rectangular plan with one projecting gable bay. The front porch has been modified and is awkward in scale and proportion with the house. The rear section of the house appears to have been added or modified. The house is painted a non-compatible purple." (Description from National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form for the Simpson Copple House, 911 Montello Hood River.)

4. 815 Oak Street. The single family house faces north onto Oak Street, the major downtown business route. This house has elements of the Queen Anne style, including partial hip roofline, varied window sizes, and a diamond shaped window in the front wall.

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However, all original windows have been replaced with sliding aluminum, and non-compatible extensions have been made to the house.

5. 610 Oak Street. Built early 1900s. This straight-roofed, gabled single family house faces south onto Oak Street near downtown. It features a bay on the left front side, arched windows on the second story at the rear, diamond leaded glass details in some windows, and a rear bay onto the back porch. It also is characterized by composition shingling covering the original siding, and non-compatible additions to the west and rear, including a large deck.

6. 601 Oak Street. "Located just west of downtown near the Columbia River, date of construction is unknown, two and one-half stories. Vernacular Queen Anne/Vernacular Gothic style. this single family residence has two gabled wings projecting from a truncated hipped volume. Detailing is far simpler than the other Vernacular Queen Anne style buildings in Hood River and might be characterized as Vernacular Gothic style due to its simple farmhouse type appearance. A stone foundation and two-story bay window are distinguishing features of this house. The two-story bay may have been added later." (Description from National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form for the Simpson Cople House, Hood River.)

7. 1223 State Street. This hip-roofed single family house is located approximately one mile from downtown Hood River, facing north onto State Street. A non-compatible bay has been added to the east side of the house, and a non-compatible free-standing chimney has been added to the west side. The small front porch has turned columns, and the house has clipped corners on the second story. The house is in fair to poor condition. There are no known historical associations.

8. 1231 Sherman Street. Located on the south side of Sherman Street approximately one mile from downtown Hood River, this two-story single family house is in fair to poor condition. It features a gabled roof and turned porch columns with some ornamentation. It is presently covered with composition shingles, and cement blocks have been used to flank the steps leading up to the house. There are no known historical associations.

9. 725 Sherman Street. This single family house is locally known as the Jensen House; it includes a main building and an outbuilding that has been used as an apartment house. Although it was listed as a Queen Anne style in the Cultural Resource Inventory, the house exhibits few of the characteristics normally associated with that style. Its roof shapes are regular and gabled; there are no hip rooflines. The massing is regular and symmetrical, as are the window shapes. This appears to be a mistake in classification.

10. 706 Sherman Street. This apartment house is on the north side of Sherman Street facing south, with a north entrance to State Street (which parallels State to the north) as well. It is square in mass, hip-roofed, and has some fish-scale shingling on the west and south sides. Due both to its size, fair to poor condition, and relatively few Queen Anne characteristics, this building does not compare well with the Shaw-Dumble House.

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11. 3 Sherman Street. This highly modified single family house is located near the Hood River on the east side of town. It displays few Queen Anne characteristics.
12. 719 Hazel Street. This large apartment house has a hip roof, fish-scale shingles under the north gable, and a porch across the front. There is little Queen Anne detailing, and the building is in poor condition.
13. 615 Hazel Street. The single family house faces north, overlooking downtown Hood River from a location on the slope of the bluff leading up from the Columbia River. This modified Queen Anne cottage includes a hip roof, fish-scale shingles on the north gables, a large porch on the North with turned columns and some gingerbread detailing. The north bay of the house has been modified; it is fitted with three large plate-glass windows. This cottage style house is in very good condition.
14. 1113 Eugene Street. Facing north onto Eugene, this building is currently being used as a bed and breakfast inn called The Inn at the Gorge; it was formerly an apartment house. It is a large square mass, hip-roofed, with a large front porch. The porch features grouped Doric-like columns on cement block supports at the corners. There is a bay on the east side. Elaborate corner boards and detailing under the roof soffits and a front gable with arched window are additional features of the house. The building appears to have borrowed elements of several styles, most notably Colonial Revival. There are no known historical associations.
15. 911 Eugene Street. This single family house faces north onto Eugene, and has a straight gabled roof, small front porch with three turned columns, and composition shingle siding. It exhibits few Queen Anne characteristics, and is in fair to poor condition. There are no known historical associations.
16. 313 Eugene Street. "Located uphill from the Columbia River, date of construction is unknown. This single family residence has a hipped roof with intersecting gable wing. The hip is surmounted by a central hipped semi-circular dormer. The front porch has double rounded columns. Alterations include a shed wing to the west and a west side addition... (The house) is somewhat reminiscent of the Queen Anne Cottage style, and its modifications are not in keeping with the Vernacular Queen Anne style. There are no known historic associations at this time." (Description from National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form for the Simpson Copple House, Hood River.)
17. 911 Montello Street. The Simpson Copple House at 911 Montello Street is on the National Historic Register. It was constructed in 1906, and occupied from that date until 1933 by Simpson S. Copple, a pioneer fruit grower. The house is two and one-half stories, largely rectangular in mass, with combination hip and gable rooflines. It features varied window groupings and patterned shingles in the gable ends. It is noteworthy for its gable ornament and an angular wrap-around veranda at the northwest corner. The detail

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work is very fine, and the house has been nicely restored. As expected from a house on the Register, it is a fine example of the Queen Anne style.

Several characteristics distinctly separate the Simpson Copple House and the Shaw-Dumble House. They are very dissimilar in architecture, though both fall in the general category of Queen Anne. The Simpson Copple house is much more regular in outline and roofline, and lacks the towers and turrets which distinguishes the Shaw-Dumble House. On the other hand, its ornamentation is more elaborate and extensive. The two houses are quite different approaches to realization of the general Queen Anne architecture. Both are in very good condition.

18. 813 Montello street. "Located one block east of 911 Montello. Date of construction is 1901, two and one-half stories. This single family residence has a main square volume with two projecting gabled wings. The bays have clipped corners on the ground floor. a wraparound porch is located on the northwest corner of the house. The floor plan is virtually the same as 911 Montello though the house has some minor modifications for the conversion of a portion of the second floor into an apartment. Also the main entry of the house was partially closed off to allow for a separate entry to the second floor."
(Description from National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form for the Simpson Copple House, Hood River.)

19. 311 Montello Street. "Located just east of 911 Montello, date of construction is approximately 1908, two and one-half stories. This single family residence has a main square volume with hipped roof intersected by two bay wings with gabled roofs. A wraparound porch with hipped roof and turned posts surmounts the northwest corner of the house. The building has been significantly compromised by the addition of pressed masonite siding over the original siding. The original back porch has been removed. Alterations also include the remodeling of the kitchen and family room. There are no known historic associations at this time." (Description from National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form for the Simpson Copple House, Hood River.)

20. 319 May Street. This single family residence is located on the south side of May Street, facing north toward the Columbia River. It is a one and one-half story cottage with gabled roof, with shed-roofed extension on both the east and west sides of the house. Patterned shingles on the north gable and gingerbread work under the north and west gables are noteworthy architectural features. It appears that many additions have been made to the original structure, compromising its style. Due to its size and the additions, this house does not compare favorably with other Queen Anne examples. The house is in very good condition.

21. 1607 Taylor Street. This single family residence faces north onto Taylor. Rectangular in mass, with a largely gabled roof, the house has few Queen Anne features. Significant alterations to the original include picture windows on the north and west sides and a shed-roofed addition to the east side. The structure is in fair condition. There are no known historical associations.

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22. 425 Prospect Street. "Located uphill from river, date of construction is unknown, two and one-half stories, modified version of the Vernacular Queen Anne style. This single family residence has a cross gable with large projecting front wing, a second story rounded bay over the main entry and a semi-circular front porch. Alterations include non-compatible window changes in the east side gable and the addition on first floor of the east elevation... There are no known historic associations at this time." (Description from National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form for the Simpson Copple House, Hood River.)

23. 307 E. Second Street. This house shows none of the characteristics of the Queen Anne style. It was apparently misclassified on the Cultural Resource Inventory.

24. 523 Fourth Street. The single family house faces north toward the Columbia River. This square-shaped, hip-roofed residence features a central chimney and a shed dormer slightly cantilevered over the front porch. Due to the steepness of the hillside on which it is built, the first floor is accessed at ground level from the north, as is the second floor from the south. Although it displays some features of the Queen Anne style, this house is not a good example of that classification.

25. 406 Ninth Street. This single family residence is located just south of the Shaw-Dumble House, facing east onto Ninth Street. It has a large square mass and a roofline defined by crossed intersecting gables. It is almost devoid of ornamentation. There are no known historic associations.

In sum, 25 houses having any possible comparison, for historic significance and for architectural style, were compared to the Shaw-Dumble House. It is the contention in this application that the Shaw-Dumble House is a unique example of a two-story Queen Anne house in Hood River, and worthy of inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Summary of Architectural Significance

The Queen Anne style Shaw-Dumble House has been identified as one of 27 architecturally significant structures on the Inventory of Historic Structures for the City of Hood River. That inventory includes other buildings that are on the National Register, including the Hood River Railroad Station and the J.E. Slade House. Architecturally and historically the Shaw-Dumble House ranks with such other fine buildings (and predates all but two of them). Moreover, it is one of only two Queen Anne style houses on that inventory, is the best example found there, and is a unique example for Hood River.

A thorough comparative analysis of other houses of the same general Queen Anne style demonstrates that the Shaw-Dumble House is among the best-preserved examples in Hood River. Its style sets it apart from any other houses in the general classification. It is one of a kind for this community.

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Exterior and interior features of the Shaw-Dumble House, including a pyramidal turret and a tower room, unusual bays and windows, and an "at-home office", make it among the most architecturally significant structures in Hood River. Combining the typical features of the Queen Anne style with unusual applications suited to the site and needs of its previous owners, the House provides a visual link with the history of Hood River.

The Shaw-Dumble House possesses those architectural characteristics that qualify it for the National Historic Register.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Shaw-Dumble House was built at the turn of the century by Dr. Marion Shaw, an important member of the community and its medical corps, on property bought from Dr. Brosius. It was occupied for 44 years by Dr. Howard Dumble, who over his long career contributed prominently to medical care, public life, and business in the community. Both Dr. Shaw and Dr. Dumble are significant historical figures for the community of Hood River; the house that Shaw built and in which Dumble lived for 44 years has strong associations historically.

The house was well known as a doctor's residence, where the doctor could be called at night in emergencies. It is a highly significant historic structure for Hood River, Oregon, intimately connected with major changes in health care, population, public life, and transportation occurring in Hood River in the early part of this century, and should be included on the National Register of Historic Places.

The House is a unique example of the Queen Anne style in Hood River. Its pyramidal turret and tower room, arched porch entrance, and bay-shaped front porch are unduplicated among other houses in the town. Upon thorough analysis it compares favorably with all other known examples of the Queen Anne style in the community.

The Shaw-Dumble House should be included on the National Register of Historic places for reasons of its historical association with Hood River and on the basis of its architectural style.

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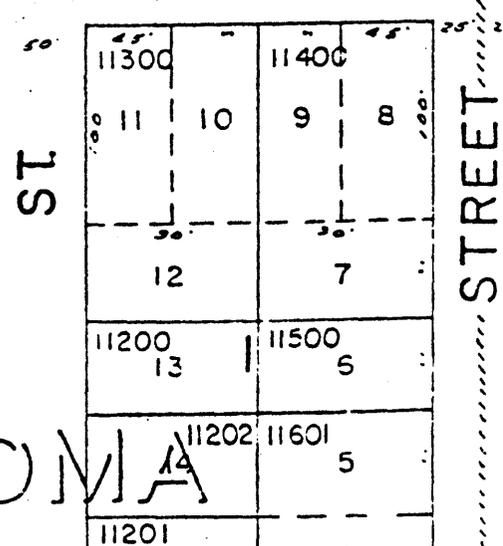
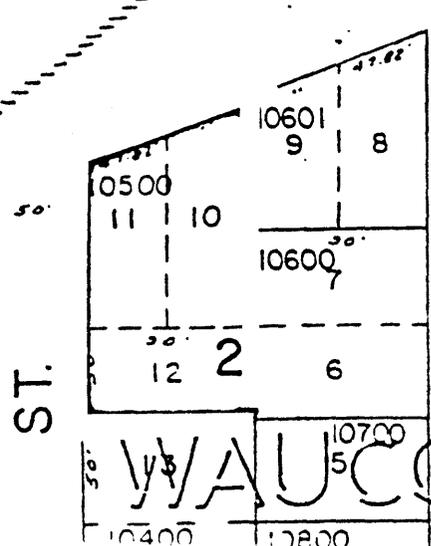
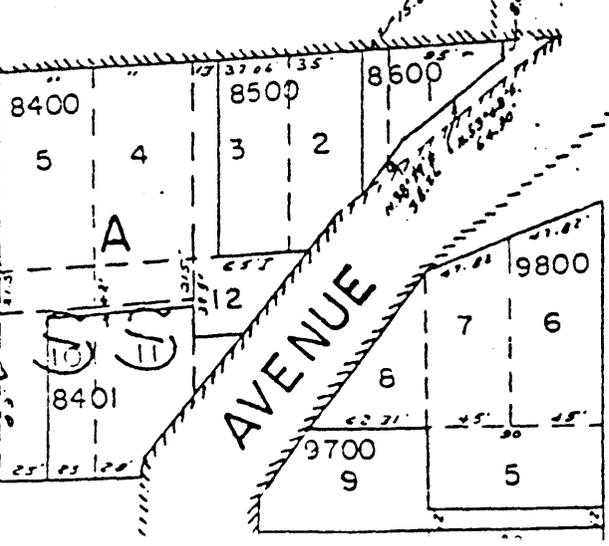
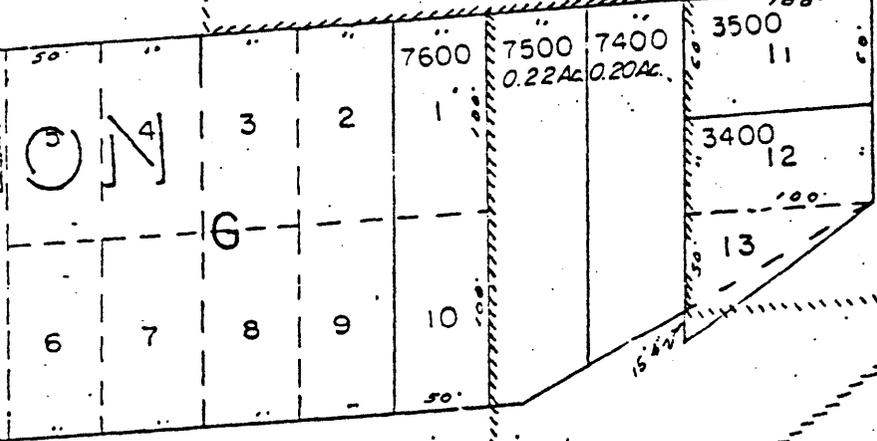
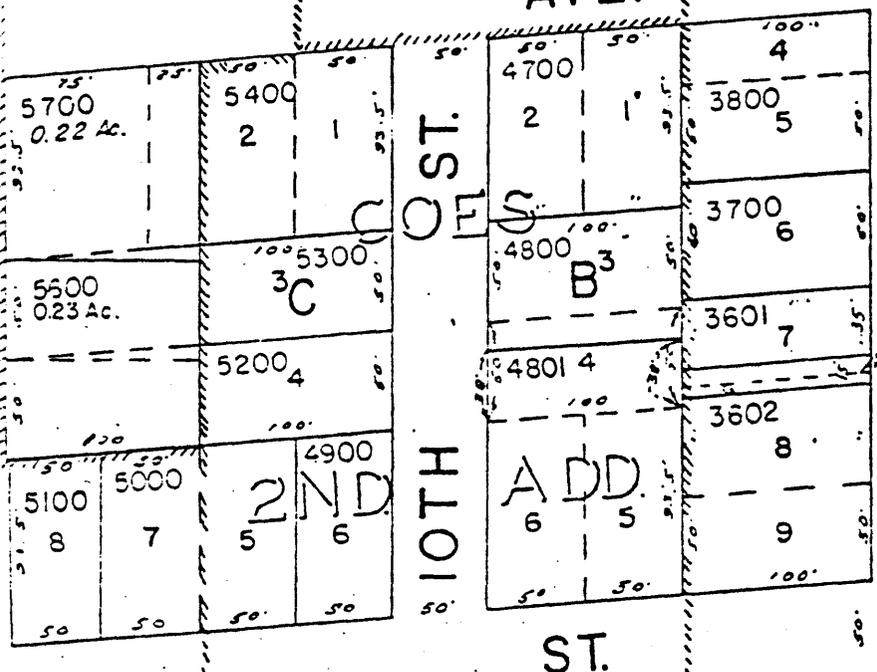
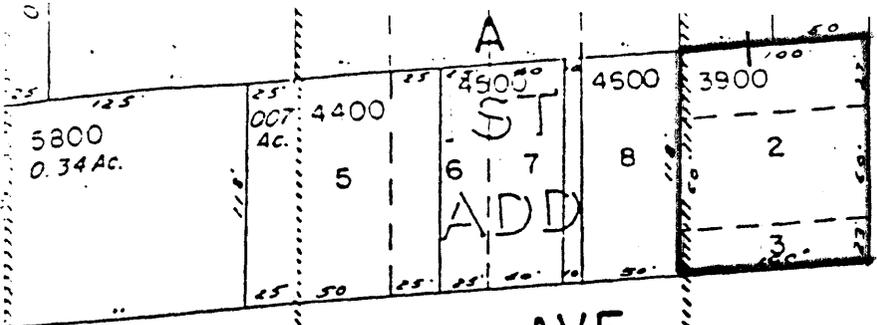
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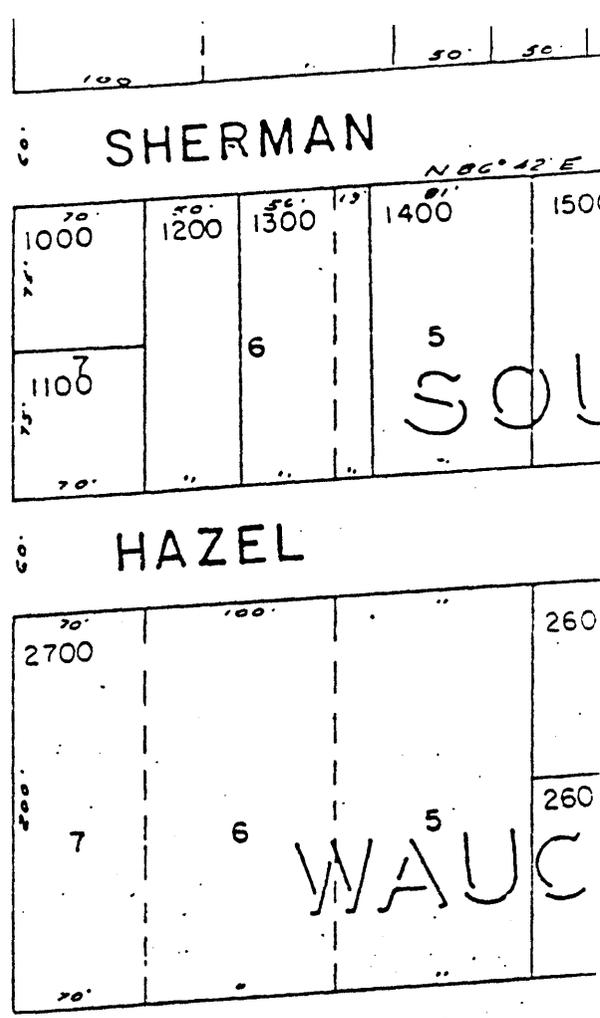
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List and Descriptions of Photographs of Shaw-Dumble House

1. Frontal view of Shaw-Dumble House (from east looking west). Notable features include stone wall, arched front entrance, turret, bay windows on front and north side, and roof pitches.
2. View from southeast corner looking northwest. Notable features include diamond stained glass window on south wall of entrance porch, shingles on entry, and window set for office addition.
3. View from north looking south. Notable features include two-story turret with bay windows on both stories, bay window and conforming porch on east (front) of house, and tall windows, particularly set of two to the right of photo.
4. Entry hall. Notable features include panelling, staircase, and board floors.
5. View in living room looking east to front of house. Notable feature is set of three windows in bay overlooking front porch.
6. View in living room looking north toward Columbia River. Notable feature is set of three windows in bay. Radiator is typical of heating units throughout house.
7. View in upstairs bedroom looking north toward Columbia River. Notable feature is the set of windows in the bay of the turret on the north side of the House.
8. Historic photograph of the Shaw-Dumble House. Frontal view is from the east looking west. Notable features include the single story, turret over front porch, arched porch entrance, and patterned shingles. Circa 1898.

Shaw-Dumble House
318 Ninth Street
Hood River, Oregon 97031
Photographed by: Kenneth Maddox
Date: January 1990
Original negatives in possession of Kenneth Maddox, above address.